

THE CLARION.

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McDANIEL, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Georgia, was elected last week, without opposition.

We are indebted to our valued friend Capt. W. W. Lester, of Washington, for a copy of the Fayetteville, N. C. Observer containing a paper entitled "Why the Southern People are, and all thinking people should be in favor of a Tariff for Revenue Only." The initials indicate that it is from the pen of Hon. Wharton J. Green, the distinguished Congressman elect from the 3rd N. C. District. It is one of the ablest papers the discussion has elicited.

The Cotton Exposition and World's Fair.

The Executive Committee of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Planter's Association at its recent meeting in Vicksburg decided to hold the World's Fair and Centennial Cotton Exposition at New Orleans, and have recommended Mr. E. Richardson for President of the Exposition. The selections both as to the place and the executive head of the affair, are eminently proper. One is the great cotton mart of the United States, and the other is the leading cotton planter, cotton manufacturer, and cotton factor in the South.

THE STATE PHARMACEUTICAL CONVENTION.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 26, 1883.

We the undersigned druggists of this city hereby approve the call of the druggists of Natchez and Fayette, for a Pharmaceutical convention to be held at Jackson, June 12th, 1883:

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Judge Black's Letter.

To supply a demand from all portions of the State, we have printed in this number the celebrated letter written in 1881 by Judge Black, the master mind of the American bar, to the New York Chamber of Commerce, on the question of controlling corporations by legislative authority. This opinion of this great jurist was not bought, but is the result of impartial research and reflection to reach just conclusions. It will be invaluable to the public, and especially to candidates for the Legislature. We advise our readers to preserve the address for reference. It is standard authority.

By their proceedings in another column, it will be seen that the merchants and other business people in Jackson, have inaugurated a movement looking to the reduction of freights by railroads and the organization of a Board of Trade. The movement is important, and concerns this entire community, and everybody else who trades at this point. The cost of freight enters into the cost of whatever merchandise the consumer buys. It is the interest of Jackson to attract trade by offering the best bargains. To enable her to do so, she must have the benefits of moderate freights in receiving her goods, or in shipping to her customers.

Another strong protest is published from East Mississippi, in another column against what we are prone to believe was an unpremeditated declaration of our worthy contemporary the Aberdeen Examiner, that the Democracy of East Mississippi does not regard the question of corporation supervision as a question of politics. If our contemporary had referred to the proceedings of the Convention of 1877, and read the names of the Committee that unanimously reported the resolution declaratory of the doctrine of supervision, he would have hardly risked making the statement. The denial of the Examiner, and the implied intention to strike it out of the platform—or what is equally bad—to ignore it—is awakening deep feeling among the people.

The Storm.

Scientists and weather prophets are puzzling their wits to explain the atmospheric conditions that produced the cyclone which was attended with such heartrending death and destruction in Mississippi on the 22d. The New York Herald says that extended observation indicates that these storms generally form in or near the southwestern quadrant of deep barometric depressions, where the warm, moist Gulf currents are brought in contact with relatively cold, dry currents from the northwest. In this respect the formation of the Beaufort tornado was normal, the deep depression which on Saturday was central in Colorado having moved on Sunday over the Southern States. The usual local premonitions—high southerly winds, heavy thunder and the deep rumbling sounds—occurred for some minutes before the tornado wind proper struck the town. In a still more important particular this tornado conformed to the apparent rule, that in the opening of the season the grand tornadoes descend on the Gulf States and then extend their geographical range northward with the sun's movement in declination. These facts are of the utmost importance as exhibiting the manner in which tornadoes are generated and borne along, and as showing that they may be predicted and averted a few hours at least by local observers.

The Case of Henry Fleming.

Henry Fleming was sentenced to be hung at Pittsboro, Calhoun county, on last Wednesday, and as stated in our last issue, he sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Chancellor Fly, who made the same returnable at 12 o'clock M., on the day that the execution was to have taken place. On that day, the hearing was postponed until last Monday. In the meantime, the Governor had respite him until the 2d inst., (to-day).

On hearing the case, the Chancellor dismissed the petition. Thereupon the defendant took an appeal to the Supreme Court with supersedeas, returnable instant. The Governor has again respite him until the 16th, in order that the Supreme Court may have opportunity to pass upon the case. These respites were necessary in order that a day might be fixed for the execution, otherwise the time could not be fixed until the next term of the Circuit Court in Calhoun county. It is true, that if the case should certainly come before the Supreme Court, that Court, in the event of the dismissal of the proceedings, could and would fix the day of execution. But as time seems to be the object sought to be obtained in these novel and certainly extraordinary proceedings—should the day fixed for the execution pass, before the case is brought to the Supreme Court, the defendant might dismiss his appeal and thus place it beyond the power of any Court or other authority to name the time, until, as before stated, the next term of Calhoun Circuit Court. Governor Lowry is determined to see the laws of the State and the judgment of the courts under these laws faithfully executed.

Let No Guilty Man Escape

Washington correspondents write that ex-Senator Kellogg looked badly crestfallen when he appeared at the criminal court to give bail in the case of the star-route indictment against him. He begins to think the situation is serious. It is also stated by correspondents that the indictment against Kellogg for receiving money, as a member of Congress, for services in connection with a contract to which the Government is a party, has alarmed a good many Congressmen. It is said that Brady has telegrams and private letters from as many as fifty Congressmen asking him for favors for Star-route contractors. It is suggested that the asking of such favors would not amount to much, if it was not for the fact that the writers received compensation from the contractors in the way of contributions to their election expenses. That these contributions were made, Brady and others know, because they were in a position to know. Some of the contractors are beginning to talk about these matters and it would not be surprising, if there should be an investigation next Congress, if the Democrats would be able to get some of the richest kind of campaign literature. This intimation is that these star-route favors were extended to Republicans only, and it may be true, but it must be remembered and candidly admitted that during a part of the time, the Democrats were in control of the lower house of Congress, and that it was Congress which had the "open sesame" to the treasury from which the so-called contractors got their "grabs." At all events, let all the facts come to light.

GENERAL LEE'S monument at Lexington, Va., will be unveiled on June 5. Jefferson Davis will preside, General Joseph E. Johnston will be chief marshal, and Major John W. Daniel orator.

We assume that there is not a Granger in Mississippi, who does not stand squarely upon the platform of principle and policy enunciated by the Claiborne county Grange. Nay, we presume that there is no class engaged in traffic of any description, who does not endorse the following resolutions which were adopted by that thoroughly representative body of the bone and sinew of the country:

The supervision and regulation by the authorized agents of the people, of all chartered institutions of the State.

That a pledge be demanded of the candidates for the Legislature to support the measures therein advocated, and if they refuse, decline to vote for them.

We may add if they are Democrats and are true to the principles, they cannot "refuse" to make the pledge. The resolution again and again proclaimed by the Democracy on that subject, is in these words:

Corporations supervisable by the Legislature, within constitutional limits, in the interest, and for the protection of, the people.

We will add further that there is no use kicking against the pricks. It has got to come. The People have demanded that this principle shall be embodied in the form of law. The issue will be fought out. They may be baffled for a time by the ingenuity of its opposers, but they will win in the end. The politicians may as well not look the rugged fact in the face. They will either have to go on the current or be swept under it. Twenty-four States have adopted supervisory legislation. Mississippi is progressive, and will join the procession.

HON. JOSEPH McDONALD, of Indiana, is a sound man, and good man, who will make a fine run for President if nominated by the Democracy. But the public must prepare its mind for a large amount of blatherskitism from his friends and the partisans of other aspirants between now and the assembling of the convention. For example one of McDonald's zealous supporters screams at the top of his voice that if "he is nominated he will carry Indiana by 50,000 majority." The question naturally arises, then, how is it that the people of Indiana refused to elect him Governor when he was the Democratic nominee, and why have they since permitted him to be beaten for the U. S. Senate?

It does not necessarily follow, however, that because McDonald was beaten as a Democratic nominee for Governor and afterwards for Senator, he would not be a strong candidate for President. James K. Polk was beaten for Governor of Tennessee, and elected President the next year.

SPEAKING of the Speakership, as a matter of fact, no man mentioned for the office has a better record than Hon. S. S. Cox of New York. He is for "a tariff for revenue only," without equivocation, and has been on the side of the people in all their contests with the monopolists. He has Congressional experience of twenty years, and is a thorough parliamentarian. The only objection urged against him is that he is a "funny man," a laughing philosopher. It detracts from his dignity—and his chance of election.

A boom has started for Tilden unmistakably. The people have never given up the idea that in his person they were defrauded in 1876, and will not be satisfied until the wrong is made right. Unless Tilden puts on the breaks himself, and does it strong, his name may sweep the nominating Convention like a whirlwind. In that event, as life is uncertain, it would be well to put a good man on the ticket for Vice President—for example, McDonald of Indiana.

P. S. Tilden can carry New York.

It is told to the burning shame of R. B. Hays, John Sherman and Stanley Matthews, that Eliza Pinkston, colored, who figured prominently as a witness before the Returning Board in New Orleans, during the investigation of the Presidential election in 1876, died in jail at Canton, where she had been incarcerated for felony and was buried as a pauper. When it is remembered that these persons, and many more, were beneficiaries of the Great Fraud, and that Eliza, not only did not get anything sung in her life, but in her death, was not honored with a funeral benefiting her services, a faint idea may be formed of the baseness of their ingratitude.

The Farkas Case.

The case of A. Farkas vs. The State, was reversed and remanded for a new trial. Farkas was convicted in Warren county for the murder of his wife and sentenced to be hung. On the trial of the case in the court below, the court admitted as evidence, the evidence given by Farkas before the coroner's jury. This action the Supreme Court held was error. On this ground the new trial was granted.

The proposition to hold a Teacher's State Convention is agitated.

ALL persons desiring silk worm eggs are referred to the letter of Hon. H. C. Myers, published in another column.

CONGRESSMEN Cox, of New York, thinks there will be about twenty Democratic protectionists in the next House of Representatives.

The Tennessee Railroad Commission organized by the election of John H. Savage as President, and G. W. Gordon as Secretary of the Board.

The Macon Beacon says that Mr. R. C. Patty prefers (for the present) retaining his present office of Chancery Clerk, and that the people of Noxubee are willing.

COL. W. H. LUSE, a hero of Leesburg and of Gettysburg and many other bloody fields, has been selected orator for the decoration occasion at Yazoo City on the 26th.

MR. W. L. BIRDSONG for business reasons has retired from the Crystal Springs Meteor, leaving the paper in the hands of Mr. S. H. Ahy, who will keep it on its high plane as a brilliant, live newspaper.

THE FREE SOUTH is the name of a new paper at Houston, Chickasaw county, Mr. G. S. Foster, editor. The initial number reads well, and indicates that the new South has gained a live, progressive newspaper.

THE New Orleans and Northeastern Road is in operation from Meridian to Louisville, forty-seven miles from Meridian, and within seventeen miles of Ellisville. It will be completed by the 1st of October.

The records of the War Department show the names of the following applicants for the position made vacant on the Mississippi River Commission by the resignation of Capt. James B. Eads: Capt. Lamar Fontaine, of Yazoo, Gen. Ferguson, of Greenville.

COL. JOHN ("JACK") HAYS who won great renown as an Indian fighter in Texas, and subsequently in the Mexican war, died in California recently. He was a native (we believe) of Yazoo, or his earlier years were spent in the county; and a brother of the late Gen. Hays of Louisiana.

In his argument for the government in the Star-route case, Mr. Kerr showed that of the 19 routes specified in the indictment it has been proved that they were originally let for \$30,631 and were then expedited to \$466,494 and no reason had been shown for this increase except to put money in the pockets of the contractors.

SEVERAL numbers of the Vicksburg News, a new weekly paper established by Mess. Coleman & Barlow, and edited by Mr. J. P. Coleman, have been received. The paper is tastefully printed, and Mr. Coleman is a vigorous, clever writer, whose training and talent fit him for the position in which he has made his mark. Success to the News.

WEST POINT PROGRESS: We learn that Col. W. M. Inge, of Alcorn, and Hon. B. A. P. Prentiss, of Pontreiss, are candidates for re-election to the Legislature. Two better and abler members than these gentlemen were not known at the last session. Both of them battled unceasingly for the rights and interest of their constituents.

The information is published by our next door neighbor, the New Mississippiian, that there is a popular movement in favor of Hon. J. J. Whitney, of Jefferson, for Senator from the 34th District, and the proposition is strongly endorsed by the Fayette Chronicle. We may be allowed to add that a better selection could not be made. He is right, all over and all through.

How to Select Judges.

Capt. A. J. Lewis in the Port Gibson News objects to the present mode of appointing Judges by the Governor, and does not like the plan of electing by the people. Therefore he falls into the plan embodied in the Noel bill which passed the House at the last session of the Legislature and is now championed by the Greenville Times, and other able contemporaries. Capt. Lewis says:

We now propose to suggest a mode of selection which we believe to be less objectionable than either a popular vote or an executive appointment. We mean an election by a joint convention of the Senate and House of Representatives. In such a body the claims and qualifications of the candidates would be calmly discussed, and men would be selected on account of merit, and not because they can tell an obscene story and "treat the crowd," nor yet because of having friends at court whose influence is potent with the appointing power.

Meantime, the people are thinking, and are beginning to speak it out, that the Legislature ought at least to give them a chance to say what they prefer. If this is a government of the people, and for the people, why not give the people the opportunity to be heard?

THE United States Supreme Court has before it a suit brought by a Chicago firm of brokers against one of their customers for commissions for buying and selling produce on "margins" the defense was set up that the brokers had not actually bought or sold, but had merely speculated in "options" on account of the defendant, and that the transaction was simply betting on future prices, and therefore nothing more or less than gambling.

Centre-Shots.

FERDINAND H. BECKER has been removed from the Postmastership of Wesson, and E. P. Thompson, (Independent) has been appointed in his place. Is this civil service reform, or what?

The Boston Herald (Independent) says that the tariff question can be dodged or postponed until after the next Presidential election are reckoning without their hosts. The people can get along for the next term with a Republican or Democrat in the White House, but they can't get along without a tax reduction, and they don't intend to try.

The American Sentry moralizes on what it says is true, that at first greedy legislators compelled railway corporations to submit to blackmail and become bribees in order to secure just legislation or escape that which was ruinously unjust; now they have learned how to place money "where it will do the most good" in securing the legislation they want. So far the people continue to furnish and vote for the tools that corporations use. What are the people going to do about it?

The Brooklyn Eagle says that "a pretension of protection is that a high tariff increases the laborer's wages; but there is a principle of human nature that 'sees it,' goes it better and beats it every time. That is the principle in obedience to which an employer thinks more of his own pocket-book than he does of his workmen's."

And another level-headed exchange says that the conflict of the future is to be waged between the advocates of a tariff sufficient for the support of the government, so laid as to protect those industries which are worthy of the help, and the champions of a system which springs from a combination of special interests, each seeking by concessions to others the highest possible amount of protection for itself.

When Mr. Carlisle of Kentucky said that the power of taxation can be legitimately employed "only" for public purposes and that the object of all taxes "should be revenue and revenue only"—his head was level.

Proper Inquiries.

The following interrogatories have been addressed through the Clay county Leader to Gen. H. L. Barkitt and Maj. Thomas E. Bugg, candidates for the State Senate in the 13th District, and direct answers solicited. Knowing them as we do, we have no hesitation in expressing our belief that their answers will be to the point and without circumlocution:

1. Are you in favor of, or opposed to the judiciary being elected by the people?

2. If you answer that you are in favor of an elective judiciary, will you if elected to the Senate, use your influence, and exert all proper efforts to secure the submission of an amendment to the constitution to that effect, to the people at the next general election?

3. Are you in favor of supervising railroad corporations by legislative authority, within constitutional limits, in the interest, and for the protection of the people?

4. If you shall have answered the 3d question in the affirmative, will you if elected to the Senate, use your influence, and exert all proper efforts to secure the enactment of a law, whereby railroad corporations in this State may be supervised within constitutional limits, in the interest, and for the protection of the people?

Respect, yours, etc.,

ROUND LOG.

Correspondence of The Clarion.

YAZOO CITY, Miss., April 29, 1883.

EDITORS CLARION: John Moriarty, charged with the murder of James Ricketts, had a preliminary trial a few days ago at Deasonville before three Justices of the Peace and was admitted to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, the bond being promptly given.

On last Thursday the largest assembly that ever gathered in our cemetery collected to do honor to the memory of the Confederate dead. The day was clear and pleasant and a large quantity of the choicest and most beautiful flowers had been gathered by the ladies and arranged in the most artistic shape of bouquets, wreaths, crosses, etc. A lofty, temporary monument had been constructed of close inspection, a shaft of marble, even on vast crowd on foot and in carriages headed by the cornet band marched under the leadership of Capt. C. F. Emery, Marshall of the day, to the place where an appropriate oration was delivered by the eloquent Col. W. H. Luse.

The gnats are very troublesome, but as yet have done no serious injury to the stock.

"WALTER SOUTH."

Another Voice From East Mississippi on the Question of the in Mississippi Politics.

EDITORS CLARION: In your issue of the 22d inst., under the interrogatory "Is it True?" the following extract from the Aberdeen Examiner.

"The people of East Mississippi recognize the matter of Railroad supervision as a question of politics."

The astute editor of the Examiner most wretchedly in error when he minimizes such sweeping assertions. Above the democracy of East Mississippi recognize the question of vision as we of "politics" and "politics" at that. They understand the position of the Democratic party, that great question, and are prepared to give, in the coming elections for voters and Representatives an unqualified approval of that position. They stand that when the democracy of the whole State meet in Convention to liberally promulgate a platform of principles it becomes the business of every member who claims affiliation with the party, to maintain the principles as embodied in the platform, which his party goes before the State have a right to ignore, or any portion of the platform, after mature deliberation and action by a full representation of the sections, and the able editor of the Examiner will find the democracy of parts of East Mississippi, including own county, fully alive to the force of the supervision plank as by the conventions of 1877 and 1880, both of these conventions East Mississippi was fully represented, and the supervision plank was ably and earnestly championed by delegates from the section, in fact, the adoption of the plank in the first convention was due to earnest and zealous support which Mississippi gave the proposition, set it in the platform. Instead of people of East Mississippi recognize this "matter of Railroad supervision as a question of politics," they, on the other hand, regard it as a question of moment importance and will see to it that every man who aspires to represent them shall speak out on the subject in the coming canvass. I know what I speak when I say that the democracy of

LEE AND ITAWAMBA

counties are a unit in favor of the vision, as a question of both principle and policy. They favor it, primarily because it is right, *per se*, to supervise corporations "in the interest, and the protection of the people," and, secondly, because the democracy are unanimously committed to it. They are in maintaining the faith of the people, and will give, in the forthcoming election, an emphatic protest against defection from the pathway of duty and duty to the people. It is a matter of surprise that the usually well informed editor of the "Examiner" should undertake the temper of the people of the section, especially of those of the counties named as they were constituted with Monroe, the 11th senatorial district.

Letter from Hon. W. A. Nabers to Itawamba.

We are in receipt of a letter from faithful and true Representative of the people, in which he says:

As far as Itawamba is concerned, "East Mississippi" has not departed from the faith; almost every voter in the county earnestly insists that corporations should be supervisable by legislative authority, within constitutional limits, in the interest and for the protection of the people. Respectfully,

W. A. NABERS, Congress.

We will take the liberty to add the Mr. Nabers is a candidate for re-election to the office which he has filled so acceptably.

The Red Cross Association.

A branch of this benevolent Association having been organized at Wesson for the relief of the sufferers by the storm, with Col. William Oliver, President, it is now in successful operation with Wesson as the distributing point for Beauregard and the other distressed communities. On the 27th, Mr. A. S. Solomon, Vice-President of the U. S. Branch of the Association, telegraphed from Washington, as follows:

Draw at sight upon Riggs & Co. bankers, New York, for relief of cyclone sufferers, \$800 on account of Central Committee of the American Association of the Red Cross. The Washington Training School for Nurses generously offer twenty experienced female nurses to serve wherever you may direct, with out remuneration. Seven hundred dollars were previously sent for the same purpose.

Bishop H. M. Thompson sent the following dispatch to the Times-Democrat from Wesson:

Wesson, April 26—The Red Cross Association is fully organized and at work uniting Wesson and Beauregard. All other committees are dissolved. The Red Cross is to work for all the sufferers.

HUGH MILLER THOMPSON.